

North. It is a trade sometimes exhibiting revolting spectacles, and one in which the people of the District have no interest, but, on the contrary, are believed to be desirous that it should be discontinued. Most, if not all, of the slaveholding States have, either in their constitutions or by penal enactments, prohibited a trade in slaves as merchandise within their respective jurisdictions. Congress, standing in regard to the people of this district on this subject in a relation similar to that of the States, may safely follow the examples of the States. The committee have prepared, and herewith report, a bill for the abolition of that trade, (marked D,) the passage of which they recommend to the Senate. This bill has been framed after the model of what the law of Maryland was when the General Government was removed to Washington.

The views and recommendations contained in this report may be recapitulated in a few words:

1. The admission of any new state or states formed out of Texas to be postponed until they shall hereafter present themselves to be received into the Union, when it will be the duty of Congress fairly and faithfully to execute the compact with Texas by admitting such new state or states.

2. The admission forthwith of California into the Union, with the boundaries which she has proposed.

3. The establishment of territorial governments, without the Wilcox proviso, for New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico not contained in the boundaries of California.

4. The combination of these two last-mentioned measures in the same bill.

5. The establishment of the western and northern boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdiction of all New Mexico, with the grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent. And the section for that purpose to be incorporated in the bill admitting California and establishing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico.

6. More effectual enactments of law to secure the prompt delivery of persons bound to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, who escape into another state.

And 7. Abstaining from abolishing slavery; but, under a heavy penalty, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

If such of these several measures as require legislation should be carried out by suitable acts of Congress, all controversies to which our late territorial acquisitions have given rise, and all existing questions connected with the institution of slavery, whether resulting from those acquisitions or from its existence in the States and the District of Columbia, will be amicably settled and adjusted, in a manner, it is confidently believed, to give general satisfaction to an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. Congress will have fulfilled its whole duty in regard to the vast country which having been ceded by Mexico to the United States, has fallen under their dominion. It will have extended to it protection, provided for its several parts the inestimable blessings of free and regular government adapted to their various wants, and placed the whole under the banner and flag of the United States. Meeting courageously its clear and entire duty, Congress will escape the unmerited reproach of having, from considerations of doubtful policy, abandoned to an undeserved fate territories of boundless extent, with a sparse, incongruous, and alien, if not unfriendly population, speaking different languages, and accustomed to different laws, whilst that population is making irresistible appeals to the new sovereignty to which they have been transferred for protection, for government, for law and for order.

The committee have endeavored to present to the Senate a comprehensive plan of adjustment, which, removing all causes of existing excitement and agitation, leaves none open to divide the country and disturb the general harmony. The nation has been greatly convulsed, not by measures of general policy, but by questions of sectional character, and therefore more dangerous and more to be deprecated. It wants repose. It loves and cherishes the Union. And it is most cheering and gratifying to witness the outbursts of deep and abiding attachment to it which have been exhibited in all parts of it amidst all the trials through which we have passed and are passing. A people so patriotic as those of the United States will rejoice in an accommodation of all troubles and difficulties by which the safety of that Union might have been brought into the least danger. And under the blessings of the Providence who, amidst all vicissitudes, has never ceased to extend to them his protecting care, His smiles, and His blessings they will continue to advance in population, power, and prosperity, and work out triumphantly the glorious problem of man's capacity for self-government.

The bills were then read a first time by their titles.

The bills will be given next week.

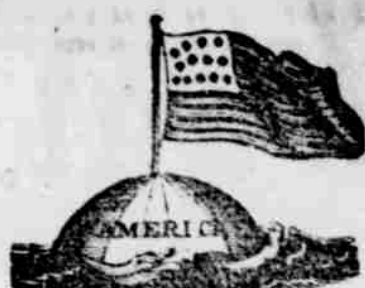
**THE COMPROMISE.**

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "Mr. Mangum, speaking for himself and other Southern Senators, has today privately notified the Southern opponents of the Omnibus scheme, that if they persist in their opposition, he and his friends will fall back upon the President's plan, offering it as their only alternative, and refusing any countenance to future measures of agitation in the South."

**INSENSIBILITY TO DAILY MERCIES.**

As the Dead Sea drinks in the river Jordan and is never the sweeter, and the ocean all other rivers and is never the fresher, so we are apt to receive daily mercies from God, and still remain insensible of them. God's mercies to us are like the dew on the ground: our thanks to him like the dew on the fleece. We are greedy to get mercy, tenacious to hold it; but unthankful in acknowledging, or right using of it. The rain comes down from heaven in showers; it goes up but in mists.—Bishop Reynolds.

The committee of the London Mendi-city Society have compiled tables which prove on the best authority, that of the vast sums given by benevolent individuals for the relief of alleged distress, the really deserving cases average only three in a hundred.



## Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1850.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

### CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce, THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

We return our thanks to the Hon. J. P. Caldwell for a valuable public document.

### The Report.

We have given to-day the Report of the Committee of Thirteen. Next week we will give the bills referred to. It will be read with interest by all. It is calmly written and bears the impress of the style of the gentleman whose duty it was to prepare it. We believe with Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, that a majority of the people of the Southern States will be, and are, in favor of the measures proposed by this Report.

### The Plank Road.

In advocating the building of a Plank Road from Lincoln to the Editor of the Courier says it ought to go to Dallas, and then, as the distance is about the same, either to Yorkville or Charlotte. Now, we are for the road, if we have one, coming directly from Lincoln to Charlotte, in the most direct manner. By taking the ridge, we learn that a road could be brought from Lincoln to the river without crossing any stream of size necessary for a bridge.

### The Compromise.

We are in favor of the Compromise, "not because we shall have to favor several others," but because this Government was formed by compromises and concessions, and it is the only way that it can ever be kept together. Notwithstanding the ultraists are decidedly against it, we are glad to find that many of the most influential men in the South are in favor of the bill. R. J. Walker says, "taken as a whole, I regard this bill as eminently wise, fraternal, just and patriotic, and far better than any other practicable alternative. It is free from all constitutional objections; it is not a victory of the North or of the South; it is not a triumph of any party or section, but of the Union." Gen. Waddy Thompson also says, "I have no hesitation whatever, in expressing my approval of those measures, with one or two modifications, as a basis, and in my judgment, the only basis, upon which the questions which now agitate the country can be settled." These gentlemen were written to by Senator Foote, of Mississippi, and these expressions of opinion are in answer to his letter. The ultraists say, nothing is seen in the Compromise, but a surrender of all that the South has been contending for. Well, let the people judge.

### "The Submissionists Defeated."

It is gravely stated that the "submissionists" in the Richmond (Va.) Congressional District, had been defeated and Delegates appointed to the Nashville Convention. Well, how was this accomplished? Why, after meetings had been held in the City of Richmond, and in Chesterfield and Gloucester counties, which had gone against the Convention, other meetings were held and delegates appointed to attend a District Convention. And where does the Delegates assemble? In the Court House or some public room? Oh, no! But where do they meet? Why, in a room of the "Rough and Ready Restaurant," which is described as not large enough to hold a subcommittee of a town meeting. There twenty-two men, all told, from five counties, met to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Convention. Well may the Richmond Whig ask, "was there ever such a farce?" The Whig makes the following remarks relative to this convention:

"How many people did the Convention, which assembled at the 'Rough and Ready' on Wednesday, represent? We have no exact means of ascertaining; but we have heard that the Chesterfield meeting numbered thirty-six voters, while, we believe, it nominated nearly that number of Delegates. At a larger meeting, on a previous occasion, the majority had gone against the Nashville Convention, and on this occasion, we learn that while there were 36 for, there were 27 against it. The City of Richmond was not represented, public opinion here being too decided to be mistaken. The county of Gloucester, on a former occasion, declined to send delegates, and we know not what was the size of the meeting which finally determined upon the subject. Henrico was not represented at all, and the number of voters who sent

Delegates from Louisa and Hanover, is believed to have been very small."

In connection with this subject, we invite attention to the following letter from Judge Strange and G. J. McRee, Delegates appointed from Wilmington District. It gives the quietest most effectually to the Nashville Convention in North Carolina. Wonder if this letter was not in the possession of a certain editor we wot of, and it is withheld. Why is this? Does he not want his readers to see the change that is "coming over the spirit of their dream" of some of the Conventionists.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 11, 1850.

HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq.—Dear Sir: The time for the Nashville Convention is at hand. A meeting pregnant with the most important results to the whole family of man. When chosen by the Convention of this Congressional District, in March last, as its representatives at Nashville, while justly proud of the honor, we felt most painfully the dread responsibility thus cast upon us. But we have no wish or purpose to shrink from it. We felt assured that the same God who led our Fathers through the Revolution, would lead us also in the right way, either by the pillar of cloud or by the pillar of fire. We believe we are all instruments in his hands to accomplish his purposes; and we know by the past that those purposes for the future will be just and merciful. Yet we are at this time greatly perplexed, and must confess that we see not those plain indications of what providence designs for us, to enable us to decide with confidence whether or not it is our duty to go to Nashville at the time proposed. At the New Hanover meeting held in January, one of us felt no hesitation in saying that by the first Monday in June, it would be plainly seen that Southern Rights would meet with reasonable consideration from our Northern brethren or that we must prepare to maintain them by dissolution and war. I was mistaken. The mysterious veil of the future still hangs over those events which must decide this question, and no one can safely conjecture in what form they will be revealed. Under those circumstances what can a Convention do? Nothing, nothing at least but mischief. Even resolutions adopted by it cannot possibly be of service, and would probably do harm. Should those resolutions be expressive of a united purpose at the South, to stand by their rights at every hazard, will they not justly be considered thus uttered pending a negotiation, as indecent threatening or idle blustering? And if conciliatory and mild, may they not beget doubts in many minds at least whether the hearts of Southern heroes are not failing them, as they contemplate in fancy, the great Potomac sending her waves to the ocean, swollen and red with the blood of men pured out from kindred bosoms? Besides this, a Nashville Convention is a strong measure, full of consequences; when over, it will be like an exploded bomb, no longer feared, not even respected; or will have left behind it sad and abiding evidences of its tremendous power. We should reserve it for a time of need, when like Sampson, wronged by his enemies past all endurance, he might wisely seek their destruction, even though it cost him his life. Sir, we are persuaded that these are the feelings of a large proportion of the people of our State, nay, even of our own district, which has been more forward than any other part of the State in this matter. We should now misrepresent them by participating in any action of a Nashville Convention at this time. It is the duty of every representative to reflect, as far as possible, the will of his constituents. If we believed that our desired attendance, we would go regardless of our own opinions, or our convenience. But, if the vote of the District could now be taken upon the question, a very large majority we think would even forbid us to go. We shall therefore not take our seats in the Convention at Nashville, unless some change takes place in the aspect of public affairs between now and the first Monday in June. We are much obliged to you for an article in the Aurora of Wednesday last, headed "The Nashville Convention again." Other reasons are suggested therein why the Convention should not meet at this time, which you have thereby saved us the necessity of offering here. We hope those who do meet at Nashville at the time appointed, will adjourn without any other action, to a more suitable time, at the same or some other place, when and where the whole South, with undivided heart, may lift up a shout of joy for our glorious Union preserved, or rally with sad but determined purpose around the no less glorious standard of "Liberty and the Rights of the South."

We are, with great respect, your friends and fellow-citizens.

ROBERT STRANGE,

G. J. McREE.

### Southern Organ in Washington.

A meeting of Southern members of both Houses of Congress, was held at the Capitol in Washington City, on the 7th instant, to take into consideration the establishment at the seat of Government, of a newspaper, to be devoted to the support and defense of Southern interests. An Address was reported, which we have received. The names of the Southern members who concur in the proposition are attached, amounting to 64.—From North Carolina we find the names of Mr. Mangum, of the Senate, and Messrs. Clingman, Venable and Ashe, of the House of Representatives. As we have not lost confidence in the National Intelligencer, and as the Republic has been established under the immediate auspices of a Southern President and a slaveholder, we see no necessity for such an organ. If Southern interests are not safe with these papers to defend them on the Whig side, and the Union on the Democratic side, we cannot believe that a new organ can better their situation.

### Cotton Factories.

We notice that several Cotton factories at the North are discharging one half of their

operatives, and curtailing their business.—This is said to be the effect of the operation of the Tariff of 1846—or the Free Trade Tariff. We shall soon feel what effect this will have on the price of Cotton fabrics.

From the National Intelligencer, 21st inst. CUBA INVASION.

Within the last few days information has been received by the Government rendering it most probable that a military organization has been set on foot within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba, and revolutionizing the Government.

We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the Home Squadron, as also for the Steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, with a view of ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding from thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that island and revolutionizing the Government; with express instructions, in the event of such force or the carrying out any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer "Saranac" proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, where, it is expected, she will meet the "Germantown," the "Albany," and the "Vixen."

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

Since the above was in type we received the following important information from the Charleston Courier of the 25th instant:

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier. Highly Important from Cuba. LANDING OF THE INVADERS.

BALEMORE, MAY 25. The steamer Ohio, arrived at New York from Havana, brings the intelligence that Gen. Lopez, with five hundred men, landed at Cardenas on the 18th inst., and took the town and garrison of six hundred soldiers, who surrendered after losing three men.—Great excitement prevailed at Havana. Martial law prevailed in the city. Several thousand militia had been dispatched to protect Matanzas. It is reported that troops have collected at Mornan's Island. Several vessels had been dispatched for that place.—The Spanish steamer Pizarro returned with 150 prisoners, mostly French and Germans. Arms were distributed to the militia. Resident foreigners were compelled to enroll their names for service. The force under Gen. Lopez is estimated at two thousand. It is reported that the Rail Roads leading to Cardenas, and several other places, have been taken up by Gen. Lopez. The Merchants and Bankers at Havana were removing their deposits to places of safety. Protection had been refused by the Spanish Government to American vessels, and their passengers. The Ohio brings nothing later from Cardenas.—She brought six hundred thousand dollars in specie.

From the Greensborough Patriot, 25th inst.

BALANCE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HICZA FOR GUILFORD.—All the time we have been scolding our Old Dominion for not coming up to the right scribe, in the way of Railroad subscriptions, we had a presentiment that there was "a good time coming" when we should have to take it all back.—And we are glad to have a large credit to enter for the old county this week. A meeting was held in the court house, on Tuesday last, at which the situation of the subscriptions was explained, and the proportion of the unsubscribed balance expected from Guilford stated, by those indefatigable advocates of the great improvement, Messrs. Morehead, Gilmer and Caldwell. The assemblage did more than was expected: \$5,300 was at once subscribed; and next morning \$200 more;—making five thousand five hundred dollars of new subscriptions this week, and the five per cent. all paid in. This was principally from fresh men, who have hitherto not subscribed any thing, and shows that the work is steadily growing in public favor.

Shortly after Gov. Morehead's last publication, the 5 per cent. was paid upon 10 additional shares (\$1,000) by a gentleman from this county, who had been absent several months. Added to the above subscription, we therefore count \$5,500 for Guilford since Gov. M's last report.

We call attention to the proceedings of a meeting in Salisbury, on Tuesday last, where twenty-one hundred dollars of additional stock were subscribed by the people of Rowan.—This magnificent county knows no stopping place until the last cent is subscribed and the charter secured. Nobly does Rowan bear the banner.

The above, in addition to some \$1200 subscribed since last report, will make \$3300. We understand that the 5 per cent. has actually been paid in upon \$3,000 since the last report. The final returns will exceed this sum.

The attentive friends who forwarded the proceedings of the Rowan meeting, mentioned that "Mecklenburg," by two gentlemen here this week, has also spoken; she has subscribed \$2,000, and paid the five per cent.

We have also been informed that more than half of the \$2,000 assigned to Cabarrus has been taken. And so goes on the work.

We have heard nothing from below, except that in Alamance the prospect of additional subscriptions is dull.

The following is very near the "state of the case" as we are at present advised:

Balance unsubscribed, as per Gov. Morehead's last statement.	\$18,500
Since subscribed, and 5 per cent. paid—	
Guilford.	\$6,500
Rowan, (say.)	3,000
Mecklenburg.	2,000
Cabarrus, (say.)	1,000
	—12,500
	\$6,000

### THE "OMNIBUS" BILL.

The Washington Republic, previous to the retiring of Bullitt and Sargent from the editorial department, concludes a long article on the "Beginning of the End," in the following remarks:

"It would be a source of gratification if the temper of Congress was propitious to the passage of the committee bills as separate measures. Those respecting New Mexico and the Texas boundaries are connected from necessity. But we apprehend that the condition of the representation is not conducive to that kind of legislation which requires the most amicable understanding to complete. If it were so, however, we would yet modify our opinions in deference to counsels of a committee composed of gentlemen who command the respect and admiration of all parties, all sections, and all ages. We are for peace—for what will produce peace. And we conscientiously believe that, if the people of the country could be brought to a vote upon the propositions of the committee as a settlement of all their troubles, distrusts, and heart-burnings, they would be found, North and South, East and West, the Far West and the Southwest, rolling up majorities for them of four, nay, of ten to one. It would be a struggle between them as to which section is sicker of the dangerous enemies which faction and fanaticism have sowed between them; and an emulation of expressing their love of the Union and desire for fraternity, concord, and mutual good will.

"For these reasons, we shall support the policy of uniting all the measures relating to the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in one bill—the 'Omnibus' bill, as the writings of the day will have it. We are for the 'Omnibus' bill. The 'Omnibus' is the great convenience of the day. It is the people's conveyance. It is that which takes them home safely and cheaply. It is the chariot of the republican, the workman, the home and the school; the men whose hearts are blistered and whose peace is sacrificed by political incendiaries. We are not ashamed to take our seat in the 'Omnibus' with the illustrious statesmen of the age; with patriots—peace-makers; with the men of the Union who are for the Union. Nor shall we, as we ramble along over rough pavements and broken cross ways in such company, envy those outsiders who whip their jaded steeds again to keep pace with the 'coupee,' the 'buggy,' or the 'sulky' in which some one 'solitary and alone' is wheeled along the golden sands of California."

### PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Tribune says: "Our own opinion is that the President is daily gaining ground in the confidence and affections of the Whig members of Congress, the Whig party, and the people generally. They knew him before as brave and honest; they believe him now to be capable and wise. No matter what Elections may seem to indicate in the present cross-sea of Slavery perplexity, we believe General Taylor grows stronger in the public confidence daily."

### THE PROPOSED NEW CENT.

The great annoyance of the trouble-some and bungling cent piece is, we are happy to learn, likely soon to be abated, by the substitution of a neat and convenient little coin, about the size of a dime, and containing sufficient of the more precious metal of silver to compensate for the reduced size. The new coin, a sample of which has been ordered at our Mint, to be submitted to Congress for approval, has a silvery copper appearance; and in order effectually to distinguish it from the gold or silver coins of similar size, has a hole in the centre, about one eighth of an inch in diameter. The legends are as follows:

Obverse: "U. S. A. One-tenth Silver." Reverse: "Cent. 1850."—Model Courier.

### A NEWBISHOP IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Bascom has been elected by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session at St. Louis, a bishop of that Church. We notice in the proceedings of the Conference an order for establishing a new Conference in western Virginia, to include all the territory in Virginia not included in the present Virginia, North Carolina, and Holstein Conferences.

### A GOOD PROVISION.

One of the provisions of the Constitution of California is as follows:—"Every law enacted by the Legislature shall contain but one object; and that shall be expressed in the title." This is an excellent provision and was intended to guard against Legislative log-rolling, which seeks to combine several objects in one Omnibus bill, so called.

### PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) met at Cincinnati on the 16th inst. The Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, N. J., Moderator of last assembly delivered the sermon. Dr. Leland, Dr. Putts and Dr. W. L. Breckenridge, were nominated for the Moderator's chair. The first received 71 votes, the second 61, and the last 22. Dr. Leland was therefore declared duly elected. A great many delegates were absent.

The Louisiana block for the Washington National Monument is nearly ready, and will be shipped from New Orleans in a few days. There being no marble in the State, the block has been prepared of a light drab sandstone. The State device, of the pelican on her rough nest of sticks, feeding her five young ones, is carved on the front; while on either side are representations of a stalk of cotton and of cane, nearly the natural size. Over these is cut the following motto: "THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION."

### DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT CATHEDRAL OF SARAGOSSA IN SPAIN.

Private letters give a startling account of the total destruction of the beautiful Cathedral of Saragoissa, by lightning. On the 7th of April, according to the custom of the townspeople, the whole population, gaily attired, had assembled in the cathedral to follow the procession of the Holy Sacrament. The crowd was immense, and the procession was preceded by a band of music and a guard of honor. Scarcely had the procession issued from the massive portals of the cathedral ere the heavens became clothed with darkness, a huge black cloud hung like a pall over the town, and suddenly the floodgates of the sky were opened, and the rain descended in such torrents that the whole procession was forced to take shelter within the cathedral. The people told their beads, and were overwhelmed with terror at the Cimmerian darkness which enveloped the sacred edifice. Presently there was heard a terrible crash, accompanied by a noise loud as the roaring of artillery. It was found that the lightning had struck the spires of the cathedral, and entering through one of the numerous interstices of the light and graceful architecture, struck dead the bell ringer, and penetrated to the timber roofing, which immediately blazed forth with a fury admitting of no control, although the heavens continued to pour down their waters upon the burning rafters. The crowd, preferring even water to fire, rushed forth into the streets, through which the water was pouring in torrents, and left the unquenched flames to do their fiery work.—The roof fell in towards the afternoon, and then the priests incited the people to attempt the preservation of the interior, and the course of the flames was at length arrested. Thus has perished this noblest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in all Aragon—perhaps in all Spain.

### OUTRAGES UPON AMERICANS.

The American schooner North Carolina, Capt. Beach, was recently wrecked near Mayaguez, P. R., when the Spanish authorities took from the captain and crew all they had saved from the wreck and forbid them leaving the island on pain of imprisonment. Unable to get assistance from the American Consul, they were obliged to depend upon the American and English vessels in port, and for upwards of a month they would be from one vessel to another, and were ordered ashore by the police whenever efforts were made by them by American vessels, of a passage home. On the 11th of April, the U. S. sloop of war Albatross, Com. Randolph, arrived, and Capt. B. reported his barbarous treatment to him, while he was in the American Consul's office. Captain Randolph immediately replied that he would not leave the island until he got satisfaction and sent them home. This being communicated to the police, Capt. Beach and his crew were at once arrested and thrown into prison. The next day Capt. Randolph had his ship hauled in as close as possible, the ship's guns all loaded, and ready for action, and then sent ashore by his first lieutenant, Mr. Ridgely, a letter to the commander in chief, stating that if they were not given up, he would fire upon the town. The town was immediately in commotion, and the men given up in somewhat of a hurry.—Savannah Republican.

### DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

A letter from S. Williams, missionary to China, dated Canton, February 25, says:—"Intelligence has just been received here from Peking of the death of the Emperor.—The name of this Emperor is Tauswang, or the Glory of Reason, this being the title he assumed on his accession. He was the second son of Kiating, and the sixth of the Tsing, or Manchou dynasty, which has reigned over the celestial empire since 1644. Tauswang ascended the 'dragon's throne' in 1821, and has reigned twenty-nine years.—His age was sixty-nine."

An emigrant, writing from Oregon to the editor of the Springfield (Illinois) Journal, says:

"The great objection that I have to this country is, that there is not enough of it, though I believe it is destined to be the richest spot on the continent."

### NICARAGUA TREATY CONFIRMED.

The Nicaragua treaty recently negotiated with Mr. Barter the British Minister, has been confirmed by the Senate. Ten Democrats voted against the treaty.

### MEDICAL USE OF SALT.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal acting, termed colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water, drink it, and go to bed; it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow swallowing; if not the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense return, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy.

In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed; all bandage removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured, if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies fail, Dr. Rush found two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.

In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and renewed two or three times will relieve in most cases. If the gums be affected, wash the mouth with brine; if the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt water.

In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink it also twice a day until cured. Salt will expel worms, if used in the food in a moderate degree, and aids digestion; but salt meat is injurious if used much.—Savannah American.